DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. H. GORMAN & Co., Propr's.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Vice President Stephens and Reconstruction.

In order, we presume, that he might not be misunderstood in his policy of reconstruction, the Vice President refers to the Convent on of 1787, as the mod l of the Convention he proposes, for the assembling of the Confederate and the United States together. Let us see, then, what was the Convention of 1787.

1. The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed deficiencies of the articles of confederation to carry on the affairs of the United States. It was called by States, already in confederation, after their independence was achieved, and the war with Great Britain was ended, to alter or amend their articles of confederation. Is this, now, the condition of the Confederate and of the United States towards each other? In 1787 the States which assembled together *in* Convention, were at that very time united together under one government, and upon the most intimate relations of amity, having fought together through a seven years' war, for their common independence and liberty. In 1864, Mr. Stephens advocates a Convention of the Confederate States with the United States, from whom they have separated, because of their faithlessness and oppressions, and who are now waging against them a fierce and barbarous war for their subjugation. The circumstances, then, in which the States which formed the Convention of 1787 were placed, are very different from those in which the Confederate and the United States now stand towards each other. The former was a Convention *of friends*—the latter *must be* a Convention *of enemies*.

2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates appointed to the Convention of 1864 shall be clothed with powers to consult and agree upon *some plan of adjustment* of our present difficulties and strife, to be submitted for sub-equent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected.—So far as the submission of its labors to the States for ratification is concerned, the proposed Convention of 1864 is like the Convention of 1787; but there is a most striking difference between them as to the matters to be adjusted. There were no "difficulties" as to rights—there was no "strife" displayed, or furious war to be adjusted in the Convention of 1787. But now we are to go into a Convention with those who deny us all rights, and who have been for three years striving by the sword to root them out of our land.

3. The Convention of 1787 was assembled to "*form a more perfect union.*"—The preamble of the Constitution submitted to the States for their ratification, places this as the very first reason which governed their labors. Gen. Washington, the President of the Convention of 1787, assigns this as the one great object of the Convention. Now no union exists at all between the Confederate and the United States. But if the Convention Mr. Stephens proposes is to be like the Convention of 1787, its grand object must be "to form a more perfect union" between the Confederate and the United States—in other words, a reconstruction of the defunct Union.

4. The Convention of 1787 was limited in its powers. The resolution of the Congress of the Confederation recommended "that a Convention should meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May ensuing for the purpose of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress be confirmed by the States." Mr. Stephens supports a Convention of the Confederate and the United States, in which the delegates shall be limitless in their powers. They are to be "clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment."—Our liberties, rights and independence are all to be liable to the "plan of adjustment." Why the jealousy which actuated our fathers on entering into the Convention of 1787, formed only with friends—should be repudiated on entering a proposed Convention with our unprincipled Yankee enemies, is a matter, we presume, quite beyond our humble appreciation.

The Macon "Confederate" says it is more than whispered that an assault in force is soon to be made by the Confederates upon the most important point in Georgia held by the enemy. Under the motives which have regulated our editorial conduct, in subordinating these columns wholly to the grand object of Southern Independence, we feel that we cannot safely descend to particulars, and give our readers the benefit of the particulars of the grand enterprise now maturing to rid the Empire State of the South from the foot of the oppressor. Events, we trust, will shortly tell the tale. In the meantime we say to every reader WATCH AND WAIT.

The Macon "Messenger" of Wednesday morning publishes the following as a "postscript":

As we were putting our paper to press, dispatches were received that Sherman's army had attacked Hood at Allatoona, and were badly defeated, with the loss of 4,000 prisoners and their army trains and stores.

Sherman was not with his army, but cut off by our forces in Tennessee, about Nashville, on his return from Washington. Only one corps of his army is believed to remain in Atlanta.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 224.

Notice to Government Contractors.

VALUABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO PLAIN CYLINDER BOILERS, in good condition, nearly new, forty feet long and thirty-two inches in diameter.

A complete set of the running gear of a large Steam Saw Mill running two circular saws of the largest size.

Eight thousand pounds of Castings, chiefly in the shape of pully and cog and fly wheels of various sizes, from six feet in diameter down to eigteen inches.

Four thousand pounds of wrought iron, chiefly in shaftings, of various dimensions, from six to three inches in diameter—five hundred pounds of it in rods one and a half inch thick.

Three first-class Circular Saws, two of them fifty-two inches in diameter, never used and in perfect condition—one in good order, forty eight inches in diameter, but has been used, and one twenty inches in diameter.

Nineteen Vertical Saws, most of which are in perfect condition, and the remainder but little used.

To any one wishing to purchase the entire property enumerated above, a great inducement will be offered. If found impracticable to sell the lot, however, it will be sold separately.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to
THOS. H. BLOUNT,
At the office of J. A. Willard.
Wilmington, Oct 14 d6t

SALT AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION and Commission Store, on Saturday, 17th instant:

50 Sacks prime Virginia Salt.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.
October 13, 1864. d2t

WANTED

TO HIRE, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY GOOD servants, for the balance of this year and the ensuing one. Also, several good cooks and washer-women. Apply to Hospital Steward.
E. J PEEBLES,
Gen'l. Hospital, No. 14.
Oct 13 d2t* Wake Forest, N. C.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.
L. A. PASCHALL, Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 td. of Relief Board.

H. Q. VOLUNTEERS DEFENCE THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERS for the defence of the city, will meet in Capitol square on SATURDAY 15th inst., at 4 p. m., fully armed and equipped for target practice.
By order of the Captain
THOMAS BRAGG, O. S.
Raleigh, Oct 13, dtf

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

containing from 500 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three years. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G V.,
sep 29-d18t Clarksville, Va.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.

RALEIGH, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

THE following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

ADJ'T. AND INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND Sept. 26th, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 228.

* * * *

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GNNL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 233

I. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operation of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES,
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Oct. 12-d4t w2t
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Western Democrat copy Daily 4 times, and Weeklies 2 times.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT second-handed close carriage in good order. Apply to
J. H. DIBBLE,
Oct 15-d3t Kinston, N. C.

PIANO FORTE & VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be pleased to receive a limited number of pupils for private instruction in the above branches.

He will continue to tune and repair Pianos in the best manner.

Terms made known on application.

ALSO WANTED, a small residence in or near Warrenton, to rent or purchase.
Apply to CHAS L. PETICOLAS,
Oct 15 d6t* at Warrenton Female College.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN over to this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Serg't Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportation Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.
W. L. PIERCE,
Oct 15 d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 49.

I ENROLLING OFFICERS will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adjt and Inspt Genl's Office, herewith published. The exceptions embraced in Paragraph I. are not construed to include producers detailed under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II. In pursuance of Paragraph IV of said Genl Orders No. 76 and of Genl Orders No. 12 from the Lieut. General commanding, Enrolling Officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay.

III. Enrolling Officers will at once perceive the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order. No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time. If additional force be required, Enrolling Officers will, by direction of the Lieut. General commanding, employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given.

By Order of the Commandant,
E. J. ARDIN, *Adjutant*

Adjt. and Insp. General's Office,

RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.

I. ALL details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order. S. COOPER,
oct 11 d3t Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Asheville New, Iredell Express and Wadesboro' Argus copy 3 times.

LODGED

AT the Charleston Work House, as a runaway, JAMES LEWIS, a mustee, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. James says he belongs to Hiram Brinson, at Raleigh, N. C., formerly of Newbern, N. C.
oct 10-d3t W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

Piano! Piano!!

WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT ANOTHER PIANO
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 10-d3t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

Strayed

FROM the Government Stables, in Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of October, SIX MULES, branded "C. S." As they were sent from Greensboro', N. C., by the country roads, they are probably making their way back to Greensboro'. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension, or any information that will lead to their recovery, on application to
J. M. POWELL, Capt. & A. Q. M.,
oct 8-d4t* Weldon, N. C.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg Co., on the 29th of February last, a negro woman who says her name is LUCY and belongs to Nick Davis of Richmond. Said negro is about 25 years old, very black, and rather under medium size—She says that she was persuaded off from Richmond by a man who gave his name as Robinson. She was arrested on the cars on the N. C. Railroad, near Charlotte, N. C. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. H. WHITE,
sep 21-d1tw6m Sheriff.

JORDAN WOMBLE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT CONTINUES to carry on the Commission business on Hargett Street. All consignments of country produce and other goods received and sold; special attention given to the sale of flour.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—WAX and TALLOW, in large or small quantities. Highest prices paid. sep 26-w4t*

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT GIRL, 18 years old, a fair washer, ironer, and cook, sound and healthy. Having more of this class of servants than needed, will sell a bargain to get a good home for her.
d4t* W. H. CROW.

VIRGINIA SALT!
Buy Now!!

WILL SELL at the lowest cash price, or or exchange one bushel Salt for two bushels good wheat. Call on
A. D. ELLIS,
oct12-d1t* Franklinton.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do.,
White Jaconet, Checked do.,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationary, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1864.—d6tf

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Raleigh on the 2nd Thursday in October, 13th instant.

It is earnestly requested that all who have taken stock in this enterprise be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. A President and Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Besides, the Agent has taken the responsibility of sending an Agent to Europe to purchase vessels. He wants the sense of the Stockholders on this subject. He has labored to carry out the original designs of the Company, and thinks he has been happy in securing in Europe the services of one who has been so largely engaged in Foreign trade during the war.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS,
Agent N. C. V. Navy.
October 7th, 1864.—dtd

☞ Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Greensboro' Patriot copy till 13th inst. and send bills to the subscriber.
W. H.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet long.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1865.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dtf

$50 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery in any Jail in the State, of my negro man JACOB, who left me on the 18th. His age is 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs near 160 pounds, has thick lips, and the first finger on his left hand cut nearly off by a cutting machine, and had it tied up when he left. He was formerly owned by Mr. Nixon, near Wilmington. No doubt he is making his way down there.

JAMES L. CARDWELL,
oct 8d7* Madison, Rockingham Co., N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE.

12 NEGRO CARPENTERS to whom steady employment will be given for several months. Also, 12 House Servants and Farm Hands for the ensuing year. All to be employed in Orange Co., N. C., one of the healthiest and safest portions of the Confederacy.

Satisfactory reference will be given.
Apply to DR. STUART WHITE.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct 3d, 1864.—d6w

☞ Petersburg Express copy one week and send bill to this office.

Notice.
TAX IN KIND!!

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks',	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys & Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes',	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FORTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864 dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a good family residence in Raleigh for a refugee from Petersburg with a tolerably large family. Apply to
W. H. CROW,
sep 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted,

A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address, stating price, &c.,
oct 7-d3t* S. W. MARSHALL,
Pacific, N. C.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale,

SITUATED twelve miles from Concord depot, in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c.—Nearly all the wood is level. Apply to
W. B. MILLER,
sep 7-w4t* Raleigh, N. C.

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BU SELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 Bags Old Dominion Nails,
40 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs Log Chains,
10 Cotton Cards,
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merchts and Auct's.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

NEW ARRIVAL.
At Tucker, Andrews & Co.

FINE Black Merinoes,
do do Muslins,
do do Italian Cloth.
Oct. 11, 1864. 11-d3t.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.
WM. H. CROW,
sep 24 od2w* Raleigh, N. C.

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L. ROWLAND.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments if desired.

J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.
Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court-House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S. CORPENING, C. M. E.
Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Niles' Register Revived.

PROSPECTUS OF

"The Countryman."

NILES' REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to-wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER,
oct 5 d3t EATONTON, Ga.

Exchange Notice—No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., September 26, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th, 1863, are hereby declared exchanged.
BO. OULD,
oct 6-d3t Agent of Exchange.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December, 1864, after which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d3w Superintendent.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the night between Goldsboro' and Jones's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Brewster's Sides (4 seven spoons.) The side had a crown mark cut across the seat.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said sides to the Editor of the Carolina Semaphore, or to the Editor of the Weekly Standard, Raleigh, N. C.

I will also pay $200 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.
WM. J. [illegible]
Goldsboro', Oct. 1st, 1864.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates.

ARMFIELD, COBB,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to us.
July 12, 1864—3mo.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn &c Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Goldsboro', Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Cameron, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
aly 8-1m-tf

Wanted.

AS an investment, $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d1tf* THIS OFFICE.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps,
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity an variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to
ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t*

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,

5th Cong. District, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 48 current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 16th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for reexamination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so far made advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance insured on the days appointed.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as remissed persons and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 21, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWAIN, Capt.
and Ex. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d12w

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. [illegible] and G. BADGER, now commanding Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
oct 10 d1tw

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my PLANTATION in [illegible] county, lying three miles West of Kittrell's, on the road leading to Henderson, and 5 miles East of Oxford. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro Houses, Gin House, Screw, &c. The plantation contains about 300 acres, 150 of which are cleared and under fence. The balance is heavy timber land. Also, a tract of 100 acres of timber land, lying on the Tar River, about 2 miles from the plantation. Also, a tract of 50 acres of timber land, lying on Fishing Creek, about 3 miles from the plantation. Also, a tract of 50 acres of timber land, lying on Sandy Creek, about 3 miles from the plantation. Also, a tract of 50 acres of timber land, lying on Sandy Creek, about 3 miles from the plantation. Also, a tract of 50 acres of timber land, lying on Sandy Creek, about 3 miles from the plantation.

[illegible]
sep 12-d2w

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

A failure to realize expectations which assured well grounded hopes had inspired, is well calculated to excite a painful anxiety, if not depression of spirits. Such has been the case for several days past concerning the situation of affairs with Gens. Hood and Forrest's armies. From the intimations given out by the authorities, and the meagre news allowed to be revealed by the telegraph, the public mind has been eagerly anticipating announcements of great success to our arms, and of incalculable damage to the enemy. That such intelligence has not been received from our side, and that Stanton and Sherman, and Grant and the other Munchausons are filling the northern journals with fabulous reports of Yankee success, tend to induce some to believe that all is not so well with us, and the hopes that have been indulged of disaster to Sherman, are not to be realized.

But we should remember that there may be the strongest reasons existing why reticence should be observed concerning our movements—that our success may depend upon keeping our operations as quiet and secret as possible; while every inducement is presented to the Yankees to magnify, exagerate and even fabricate events that may have a tendency to keep alive the spirit of their people, encourage the faint-hearted and produce enthusiasm among their soldiers. And however much we may despise and denounce their lying war bulletins and despatches, there can be no doubt that they serve the purpose intended, and produce encouragement and hope.

We do not desire to see the course of the Yankees, in this respect, adopted by our authorities or people; nor will we question the wisdom exercised to disguise movements that should be kept secret from our enemies; yet it does occur to us that the War Department might contribute greatly to the relief of public anxiety at such a time of peculiar interest, if, instead of withholding from the public despatches announcing victories and advantages, for fear of informing the enemy, every assistance was given the press to publish and herald abroad whatever of success shall attend our arms.

For instance—it is believed that at present the situation in Georgia offers hopes of early and crowning triumph to our arms; that the enemy there are in a critical situation, and that without some error or blunder on our part, he will be overwhelmed with disaster; that will inflict irreparable injury on the army in Atlanta. An official statement that the position in Georgia presents the most encouraging prospects, but that prudence requires the withholding of particulars, would satisfy the public and greatly embarrass the enemy. The opposition papers in the United States would spread such official statements before their readers to counteract the bulletins that Stanton daily sends out, and which lately Lincoln himself has thought proper to despatch to Simon Cameron.

As a cotemporary remarks, of course we would not have our authorities to imitate the mendacity of Stanton, Butler and Grant, but we would suggest that they might take more pains to obtain early intelligence from the army, and afford greater facilities to the press to lay those despatches before their readers.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the news received from Georgia again inspires satisfaction in the progress of affairs in that quarter.

Commissioner of the Ladies Relief Society.

We understand that this society appointed at its called meeting, Dr. George W. Blacknall, of Granville, to solicit permission through the two governments, to carry on to our countrymen in the northern prisons, such supplies as their friends desire to furnish. The object is a good one; but we regret that the ladies permitted themselves to be so ill advised as to enter upon a matter by which they are placed in the attitude of making an unreasonable proposition to our government which it is sure to reject.

Mr. Lincoln, of course, will not accede, unless he is allowed, through some society, to send commissioners to our prisons. In such an operation, all the advantage would be on his side. We are the invaded party.—Large armies are penetrating to our centres. How will it do to have Yankee agents of the government, disguised as the *commissioners* of Yankee Female Relief Societies, passing through our lines—ascertaining the location of our prisons, the routes that lead to them—the fortifications which surround them, and the force that guards them?

It was to avoid, in behalf of our ladies, their asking such an unreasonable thing, that we ventured to remonstrate against the proposition. The two governments have a system by which supplies can be sent, and that is through the Commissioners of Exchange.

The papers by yesterday's northern mail, bring us but little news from Virginia. The Express has no change to note in the position of affairs around that city. The enemy seems to be extending his works slowly southward from Fort McRae.

No news whatever from the Valley.

Sixty-eight commissioned officers and 169 enlisted men have arrived at Varians by flag of truce boat from northern prisons. Most of them were in a deplorable condition.

All quiet around Richmond.

The leading editorial in the *Conservatice* of Saturday, treats us to a very sensible, judicious and moral disquition on political principle—insisting upon a virtuous and consistent integrity, as much in politics as in trade, social life or in morals. Upon these principles, it endeavors "to arouse to duty those who seem to allow the misfortunes of the Confederacy to cool their zeal for the cause." It addresses itself to the household of its own faith, the *Conservatives*, and claims that "every one of them is pledged by his principles to maintain and sustain the government to the utmost of his ability." It claims further, that "conservatism is an element of union, of concord. It seeks peace and nothing but peace, among ourselves, but war to the knife, if war cannot be avoided, with our enemies." It also claims, that "when the people of North Carolina felt obliged by the force of circumstances to revolt against the Northern tyranny, they accepted of war with all its consequences, and union with her Southern sisters through weal or woe. She joined the Confederacy of States to sink or swim—live or die with them. She entered the Confederacy giving her full endorsement to the government as formed and defined by its written constitution. She took it in part and in whole, better for worse, for life or for death, until God should part them by his providence."

To this patriotic exposition of *conservatism*, every loyal man in the South can heartily respond, and affiliate with; and all "lovers of concord and union at home" will congratulate our neighbor upon the inculcation of sentiments so well calculated to allay party strife and establish a fraternal spirit among our whole people. We copy the closing paragraphs of the article in question:

"Now the point we are coming to is this: Having acquiesced in the movement, given our sanction to the government formed, having voted for or acquiesced in the election of President Davis, and having committed ourselves to the prosecution of the war, can any consistent *Conservative*, simply because he cannot give his sanction to every measure of his administration—cannot approve of every act in the management of the war, put himself for a moment in antagonism with the government? Is any *Conservative* justifiable in advocating such a course, or in indulging in such criticism, as will, whether intended or not, injure the moral influence of the administration with the people or with the enemy? Can it be consistent with Conservative principles, whose very life is promoted by the spirit of concord and unity, to use damaging epithets, captious criticism, and a spirit of fault-finding, to the detriment of the cause? We think not.

Conservatism is another word for preserving the government which is our own, under which we live and for whose maintenance we are pledged. If the agents of the people who execute the government do wrong, as all men are liable to do, criticise them justly, point out the error, show them the right, but avoid those irritations which never made a bad wound better.

The present administration of the Confederate government is the only one we can hope to have during its term. No change can be effected without violence and counter revolution—hence we desire none, and hence we are bound by every principle of political consistency to give it all the moral and material support which it has the right to claim. The Confederacy cannot afford to bear a conflict from within. The pressure from without, ought to unite all within, every where, to give it the weight of their influence and efforts, to promote the cause and our ultimate success.

Blunders are common to man. Experience teaches us to avoid those in future which we could not foresee. Let us therefore, especially at the crowning point of this crisis, do what we can to hold up the hands of the legitimate authority of the country, and to stand in the deadly breach to check the advance of the foe.

Missouri.

The probability is, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, that General Price has, ere now, taken possession of Jefferson City, the capital of his State. In his movement for the liberation of Missouri, General Price first directed his course towards St. Louis. After driving in the enemy, and breaking up the railroad in that quarter, he fell upon the Pacific railroad, which connects St. Louis with Jefferson City. As this road adheres to the bank of the Missouri river, it has to bridge its way over the various tributaries which come into that stream from the South. This renders it peculiarly liable to damage from military operations. Accordingly, as we are told by the dispatches from St. Louis, General Price's troops have burned the bridges over the Gasconade and Osage rivers and over Cole Creek. They destroyed twenty locomotives and thirty cars at one point, and are using some captured trains. The Osage bridge, which was destroyed on the 5th, is the largest on the road, and only eight miles this side of Jefferson City. On the 7th, our forces showed themselves in front of Jefferson City, and it is not belived that Rosecrans has any force there to withstand them.

We append some dispatches, in addition to those heretofore given. They all come through the enemy:

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The rebels burned the Osage bridge on the Pacific railroad, eight miles this side of Jefferson City, yesterday morning. This is the largest bridge on the road. The militia guard ran away without firing a shot.

The rebels are using the two trains captured at Milton's Landing to transport their artillery.

A force of rebels (strength unknown) were reported crossing the Osage river at Castle Rock, eight or ten miles from Jefferson City, on Tuesday.

Gen. A. J. Smith is advancing westward from Gray's Summit.

The railroad is being rapidly repaired.

St Louis, Oct. 7.—It is ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade river, twenty miles this side of Osage, has been burned by the rebels. Cole Creek bridge was also destroyed, with thirty cars and twenty locomotives.

The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence on the 7th of November, three weeks from to-day.

The following letter, which we have taken the liberty of laying before the public, is from one of the most gifted minds of the State, and from one of the purest patriots. We commend its views to the Governor. He may rest assured that such are the sentiments of the people and army:

I was much pleased to see in the *Confederate* of yesterday, the enunciation of the opinion, that the action of the Legislature constituted no barrier to the independent and *just* discharge of duty by the Governor, touching certificates of exemption to such as are incumbents of public places under the authority of the State. The laws or resolves of the Legislature in this regard, were on a subject beyond its province, and have neither the authority of law nor the force of instructions even, but were simply advisory, and as such doubtless, entitled to great respect. To this extent, and no farther, should they be regarded. The subject of exemptions of this kind was referred by Congress to the discretion of the Governor, and, in my opinion, very properly; for he is entrusted with the administrative and executive department. And who can so well decide what State officers are "necessary for the proper administration of the State government," as he whose functions embrace that branch of public duties?

It is true, the Governor paid a becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislature, at a time when the perils which surround us might seem to furnish some excuse, for his forbearance in so doing, even though it should appear to some that he had erred. But now, when the heaviest disasters impend—when serious apprehensions are felt by many for the safety of Petersburg and Richmond, and when it is unmistakable that should they fall, our good old mother, North Carolina, will become the battle-ground, and all the ills and untold horrors of devastation and desolation be visited upon her people, it is to be hoped that the Governor [*his devotion to the cause and his zeal in defending it are undoubted and gratefully appreciated*] will overleap every barrier, brush away every obstacle, and promptly send to the field all *who are worth more there than at home*. It is no time to mince matters. The crisis demands that all our energies and resources should be speedily, without any delay, employed to ward off the countless calamities with which inaction might afflict us. Every blow we strike in Virginia is a blow for North Carolina and in the right place.

I cannot close without saying that I am not surprised at Stephens' letter, but am much at that of that good man, Mr. Boyce. Why talk of the recognition of State sovereignties? Can recognition be in plainer language announced or guaranteed than it is in the Confederate Constitution? I look upon a convocation of all the States, North and South, as a hideous monster, begotten in a spirit of submission, and pregnant with ruin, degradation and dishonor to the whole South. It is but to dissolve our solemn league, and to resolve it into its original elements. Allow *separate* State action, and the question which has been once solemnly decided, will be revived—the question—to which Confederacy will this or that State attach itself? The choice has been once made. They should be held to the bond. If a State choose to secede, let her take the fatal consequences of her recusancy, and not involve her sisters in the infamy which will inevitably result. The die is cast. We must look only to our strong arms and loyal hearts for salvation. If they fail us, the survivors will be worse off than those who have sealed their devotion to the cause with their life's blood.

I have said much more than I expected when I seated myself to write. I have written hurriedly, but I could *not repress* the desire to say to you, that I heartily concur in your outspoken course, and approve the zeal and devotion with which you uphold our best of causes, and the earnestness with which you urge its support.

With highest regard and best wishes.
Truly yours, &c.

Our neighbor of the *Conservative* says it has known of the proposed meeting of the Governors for several weeks, but refrained from alluding to the matter, for the reason that the Yankees misconstrue every move of the kind that occurs among us. But the meeting have "got in the papers," it gives the following as its understanding of the convocation:

Gov. Vance left this city on yesterday, to attend the meeting at Augusta on Monday next, (to-day.) It is simply a meeting for consultation among the Governors of the States this side of the Mississippi. It is not a peace meeting in any other sense than that those who attend it are at peace, desire peace with all, and especially with our Northern enemy, and will do all they can within the scope of their powers to promote peace. We presume that they will meet without a programme and without any specified object, except to consult upon the general interests of each State and of the Confederacy. We trust the meeting will result in good to the cause.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Wilmington, and several deaths have occurred. But the *Journal* thinks there is no occasion for panic on the subject. It says, "at this late season and with the present weather, there is little or no danger of a recurrence of the scenes of 1862, or, indeed, of anything approaching an epidemic; still it think it advisable, as a matter of precaution, for those who can conveniently remove their families from town, to do so.

At Charleston the disease is said to be on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighborhoods seem to be more afflicted than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction has been owing to the want of proper precaution in allowing blockade runners too free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other affected ports.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* of Saturday last, says the *Aphrodite*, a Yankee steam transport with recruits for the Southern squadron, ran ashore on Monday the 3d inst., on Shackleford's Banks, twenty miles east of Fort Macon, with over five hundred men on board. Twelve of the men were drowned.—Six others deserted and reported on the 6th inst., to Col. Whitford at Kinston. We have not learned whether the vessel was a total wreck; but we learn from those acquainted with the locality of the disaster that she was likely to go to pieces.

From Georgia.

The news from Gens. Hood and Forrest's operations is still mystified, and much of it contradictory and unreliable. We sift from our latest Georgia exchanges the following items:

The Macon *Confederate*, of Thursday, says we have just seen a gentleman who left Atlanta on the 7th. He says that the Yankees have nothing but hard tack to eat, that the whole of their army except one corps have left the city, and that they are very uneasy in reference to their situation. No trains were arriving. He says the tales of large quantities of supplies having been accumulated by the enemy are without foundation. He is of the opinion that the city was burned on the night of the 7th, as the light from a large fire in that direction was seen from Jonesboro'.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of last Friday, says:

We are in the dark about the movements of our gallant Western army. That it is confident and advancing northward, we know—that the best and happiest results will come of the movements, we believe.

Although Sherman's advance to Atlanta has not yet been a Moscow retreat, we are satisfied, from what we know, that the result will be about the same. He ended a campaign on his part, but was unprepared for the one inaugurated against him. Forrest and Wheeler and Iverson are where they are wanted, and official dispatches will reveal that cavalry in the west have been the means of routing a victorious Federal army. No railroad was ever destroyed as the State Road has been. *Nous verrons.*

LATER AND MORE SATISFACTORY.

The Georgia papers received by yesterday's mail are full of the most cheering tidings from Gen. Hood's army. We give the following from several journals:

The Macon *Intelligencer* says: Our dispatches to day confirming our announcement on yesterday, inform us that nearly four thousand prisoners were captured at Allatoona and Etowah. The Army of Tennessee is triumphantly marching Northward, evidently with the intention of occupying the mountain passes which intervene between the Yankee army and its Northern base.

The Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* says:

Our readers may expect to hear stirring news from this time forward. The campaign has been admirably begun: The destruction of the State Road from Big Shanty to Kingston—the junction of the Rome road with the line from Dalton to Atlanta, a distance of twenty eight miles; the capture of Altoona with four thousand prisoners and all the stores, the division of Sherman's forces and the isolation of so many garrisons, can not fail to produce large results, and to facilitate greatly our advance upon Nashville.

We anticipate grand results from the present movements of the army of Tennessee, under the practiced eye and skilful management of Gen. Beauregard. A career of splendid success is promised.

The Augusta *Register* has information from a lady who came out of Atlanta on Tuesday, who states that the whole of the buildings on Whitehall and Peachtree streets have been burned by the vandals. A gentleman who also left Atlanta about the same time, brings the same intelligence.

The Montgomery *Mail* of Wednesday contains the annexed news:

The movement of Gen. Hood's army has at last developed into a march for Middle Tennessee, and has thus far proven entirely successful.

After destroying the State Road, with its garrisons from Big Shanty to Kingston, the army turned to the left towards Rome, and *en route* for the Tennessee river.

We have no doubt that the report of our special correspondent is altogether correct, and that by this time a large portion of our army is north of the great river.

Sherman, with a portion of his men, is at Chattanooga, but he will be forced back to defend Nashville.

The garrison at Atlanta will be isolated and starved out.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes from the front thus:

Results as far as reported are the tearing up and destroying fifteen miles of railroad and the capture of garrisons at Acworth, Big Shanty, Moore's station and Burnt station.—Two or three positions at Altoona were captured with about one hundred men. The commander of the expedition did not attack the main work, as it would not have compensated for the loss of life its capture would have required.

Our scouts and cavalry invest Atlanta. It is reported only a corps remain there, the rest having moved to countermarch Hood.—A heavy fight is much talked of, but I think it hardly probable very soon. In due season Sherman will be whipped without much of a battle.

A special despatch to the Montgomery *Mail*, dated Talladega, Oct. 8, is as follows:

It is reported here that the advance guard of our army, under Gen. Bate, has crossed the Tennessee river at Gunter's landing, and is on the march for Middle Tennessee. The remainder of the troops are believed to be rapidly following. General Hood's headquarters are supposed to be at Cedartown, eighteen miles below Rome, on to Coosa. Gen. Beauregard will reach here to-night.

The pontoon train has been broken from the Chattahoochee and ordered forward to the Tennessee, and all mail matter and baggage directed to be sent in the direction of Tuscumbia.

The report of the capture of Sherman by Gen. Forrest on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, between Dickard and Cowan is prevalent, but unconfirmed.

Andrew Johnson has called out the militia to resist the invasion of the rebels.

A writer in the Richmond *Whig*, a few days since, took our correspondent Sigma to task, for saying that Imboden's men produced the stampede at Winchester. Since then another writer in the *Whig*, over the signature of "A Lover of Truth," says he "saw the furious stampede, running through the town in a disgraceful manner," but denying that McCausland's brigade composed any part of the flying battallion.

Well, it is established that our correspondent was correct as to the stampede—though he may have been mistaken as to what troops were engaged in the race.

KILLED.—Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.

McClellan's Chance.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is now, for the first time, supporting a Democratic nominee, and has commenced making calculations as to the chances for the success of his favorite. He says: Congress having refused to admit the vote of those State which have passed ordinances of secession, the number of electoral votes to be cast in November will be 281, and it will require 116 votes for an election. The twenty-four voting States now—Kansas and West Virginia having been added since the last Presidential election—polled an aggregate vote of 1 864,613 for Lincoln and 2,024 040 for the opposing candidates, so that Lincoln was in a popular minority of 169,427, although he obtained a majority of the electoral votes. Were these States to vote this year as they did in 1860 Lincoln would receive 188 and McClellan 35. But in 1862, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois gave opposition majorities, varying from 3,500 to 16 546, and it cannot be doubted that the administration's changes of policy will increase those majorities in 1864. They give one hundred and nine electoral votes, or but seven less than are necessary to a choice, and we can draw on New Jersey for that number, or on our own glorious Kentucky for eleven. The Presidential election comes off in less than twenty days. So says Prentice.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The War.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Sheridan is at Strasburg, eighteen miles South of Winchester, and seventy-five miles North of Staunton. He has destroyed an immense amount of private property. Aware of the impossibility of conquering the men of the Confederate States, the cowardly miscreant is endeavoring to starve the women and children by destroying their winter's supply of food.

Rosser met with a reverse near Fisher's Hill, by pushing too far ahead of the infantry, and having to fight the whole of Sheridan's army. We learned last night that Rosser recaptured all his guns but three. His loss was about one hundred and fifty.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA AND ORANGE ROAD.

A letter, dated the 11th instant, from the Orange road, says the enemy have fallen back to Manassas, which strengthens the impression that Sheridan is sending reinforcements to Grant by way of Alexandria and the Potomac. The movement towards the Rappahannock was a feint to cover his real intentions.

REVOKING DETAILS.

It is gratifying to witness the alacrity with which the proper officers are reinforcing the orders revoking details and sending the men forward, and the cheerfulness of the men themselves in responding to the order. A large majority of those coming in are men in the prime of life, of fine personal appearance, and will, no doubt, perform efficient service in the field.

Sixty-three Yankee prisoners, who have been working on the fortifications at Danville, escaped from the guard who had them in charge, on Monday last.

DIED,

Very suddenly, on the 14th inst., at Weldon, N. C., MRS. CATHARINE BELKNAP CLARKE, of the city, relict of W. F. Clarke, deceased, in the 55th year of her age. She kept her lamp trimmed and burning; and the summons, though sudden and unexpected, found her well prepared. All who knew this estimable "mother in Israel" feel that she has gone to receive the rewards of a life of exemplary piety. She went about doing good; and the poor and the friendless will sadly miss one who visited them in their affliction, and ministered unto them; while the sick and wounded soldiers, in our hospitals, will mourn for the motherly old lady whose kind and considerate attentions soothed their sufferings.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

100 BARRELS Sorghum Syrup, for which we will pay $5 a gallon, and furnish barrels.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct. 17. d2t

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.

By TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auct'rs,

ON WEDNESDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 o'clock, a large lot of unclaimed Baggage from the N. C. Railroad, consisting of Trunks, Valises and Boxes, with their contents.

ALSO—

2 fine Milch Cows and Calves.
60 bushels Cotton Seed Meal.
Powder.
4-4 Domestic.
No. 10, Whittemore Cotton Cards.
2 bags S. Tobacco.
A large Iron Pot and Copper Kettle.
A small lot of Crockery.

Several articles will be added to the above list by sale day.
oct. 17. d2t

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awid

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WILSON, Oct. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not passed by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose, or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government, are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

NO. MARTIN,
Col. and Ex. Officer.
Conservative copy 4 times.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasman, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The fight was not resumed to-day on the north side of the James, as was expected. The officers below report all quiet. Nothing to the War Department from any quarter.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—Northern papers of the 12th have been received. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone for the Republicans, by a large majority.

Sheridan is at Fisher's Hill.

The Governor-General of Nova Scotia is on a visit to Grant.

Northing later from Sherman.

From The Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Sheridan has marched with two corps of his army through Thornton and Chester Gaps—Gen. Early followed and engaged the remaining corps under Gen. Crook and drove it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Notwithstanding the positive federal statement that the 6th, 5th and 9th corps have crossed at Thornton's and Chester Gaps, it is altogether probable that they did not pass through Thronton's but nort of that Gap.

New Advertisements.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Pritchard.
Oct. 17. 1864.

A LIBERAL PRICE

IN Confederate currency or Cotton, will be paid for a Hydraulic Press. Communicate with, or enquire at THIS OFFICE.
oct. 17 d6t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Bonner John S, Blanchard Miss Nancy J, Byrd Mrs Ruthy, Bookram Gavin, Colston Wm, Davis B H, Eller Miss Ellen, Green Robert, colored, Gainey W K, Gambill J A, Huskins Allen, colored, Hinton Mrs Jane, Knapp Henry, Knox Hugh B, Myers Jas A, Miller Capt A J, Olive Hilliard, Rumford Samuel, Rogers Wm T, Smith Miss Catherine, Sweeny Sidney, Weaver Capt W E, Prettiest Lady in Raleigh.
oct 17-d2t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M

OFFICIAL.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 13th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

ALL Chiefs of Departments or Bureaux and Superintendents of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order No. 77, A. and I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts, or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the names of such persons to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, have their details made. Officers will respect the certificates of Superintendents and Chiefs of Bureaux, and will not molest men having them pending revocation of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. Hampton.

JNO. W. RANDALE,
oct 17-d4t A. A. Gen'l.

Conservative four times, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Western Democrat, copy three times.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, which supercedes General Orders No. 76.

It is directed by the Department that the "Artizans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in Paragraph 1, shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government work. Rail Roads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments, engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of J. S. McLEAN,
Act'g Commandant Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 17 6t Adjutant.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Asheville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy one week. Such of the above papers as are only published weekly copy twice.

ADJT & INSP'R GEN. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8, 1864.

[*General Orders, No. 77.*]

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 18 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order:
S. COOPER,
A. & I. General.